

The American Citizen.

BY JOHN F. BOWWORTH.
The Union of the South for the sake of the South.
CANTON, MISSISSIPPI.
Saturday Morning, July 20, 1861.

Fire and Loss of Life.

At about a quarter past three o'clock on Tuesday morning last, the Livery Stable of Mr. J. H. Oizer was discovered to be on fire. The fire originated in the loft among the fodder, and as the building was of weatherboarding, of course the flames spread with fearful rapidity. The fire almost immediately communicated to the two-story Grocery Store and carriage shop of Oizer, on the West, and to the carpenter's shop of Fitchett & Kenoyer, on the East, there spreading to the two-story building owned by L. Kenoyer, occupied as a Grocery Store by Mr. Hudspeeth, and to the dwelling house and other buildings of Mr. Kenoyer—all of which were entirely consumed. Here, owing to the fortunate and timely shifting of the wind from South-west to South-east, the conflagration was checked. It was only by almost superhuman exertions that the Blacksmith Shop and Carriage Repository on the West side of the street, opposite the Livery Stable, owned by Mr. A. D. Barlow, were saved from the devouring element. The blacksmith shop was on fire once or twice, and the heat was so intense as to be almost beyond human endurance; yet, fortunately, there were those, who, albeit not accustomed to fighting the flames, had sufficient courage, perseverance and endurance to mount the roof, tear off the burning shingles, and remain in the very face of the scorching element until the building was out of danger. Had it not been for these few, the building would certainly have been destroyed, and with it, probably, a half dozen other buildings on the South side of the street.

But the most painful part of this disaster is yet to be told. The proprietor of the Livery Stable, Mr. Joel H. Oizer, slept in the office in the front part of the stable. It was supposed by every one, while the fire was raging, that he had made his escape from the building; and the probability favored this supposition, as two negroes, a man and a boy, who also slept in the stable, were seen to be out. But alas! Mr. Oizer was not so fortunate. When the building had burnt almost entirely down, and his absence being noticed by every one, his body was discovered lying in the midst of the flames, about the spot where his bed stood, being almost entirely consumed, only a little flesh remaining on the under side of his chest and hips. It is evident that Mr. Oizer awoke, if at all, too late to make any effort to escape.

Seven horses and three mules were also consumed with the stable.

The origin of the fire is involved in impenetrable mystery. The hour at which it occurred, 3 o'clock, precludes the idea, from our mind, that it was an accident. It was evidently the work of an incendiary.

It is thought by many, that Mr. Oizer was first murdered and robbed, and then the building fired to hide all traces of the crime. It is known that he had considerable money in his possession, as he was to have started to New Orleans the next evening, to lay in a supply of groceries. It is said that he had exchanged considerable paper money during the day for silver and gold, and as nothing could be found of this coin, it gives plausibility to the idea that he was murdered and robbed. But nothing has been elicited beyond the facts above mentioned to confirm the belief.

The losses by the fire—as near as we can ascertain them—are as follows:

Mr. Oizer, Carriage-house, Stables, Store-house, carriages, buggies, horses, harness, saddles, Groceries, also books, notes and accounts, the whole computed at \$9000.

Mr. Hudspeeth, estimates his stock of Groceries, &c., at \$3000.

Lewis Kenoyer, in buildings, furniture, &c., about \$7000. Fitchett & Kenoyer, in burial cases, fine harness, &c., about \$3000.

The upper story of Oizer's store-house was occupied by Murphy & Harrison as a carriage repairing and trimming shop, and we presume their loss is considerable, though we have not heard how much.

A valuable horse belonging to Judge Bailey was consumed in the livery stable of Mr. Oizer.

We learn that neither of the gentlemen above named, had any insurances upon their property.

The Blacksmith-shop of Mr. Barlow, and the Carriage-house of Mr. C. Pearce were damaged to some extent. They are fully covered by insurance.

The remains of Mr. Oizer were followed to the grave, Tuesday afternoon, by a large number of friends, and the "Home Guard" of which he was a member.

ANOTHER FIRE.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house and kitchen of Dr. W. S. G. Walker, about six miles from this place, were entirely consumed on Thursday morning last, at about three o'clock.

The family, we learn, were sleeping up stairs, and barely had time to make their escape. Nothing of importance was saved from the buildings—furniture, looks, &c., being destroyed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary—probably one of the Doctor's own negroes.

The building was a fine two-story one, and the loss in buildings, furniture, books, &c., is estimated at \$15,000. No insurance.

NEARLY A FIRE.—About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night last, as the police were going their rounds, they described a light in the distance, which had the appearance of an incipient fire. Repairing hastily to the spot, sure enough they found the fence on fire, within a few feet of the dwelling house, which, but for this timely discovery, would probably have been in flames in a short time.

The family were aroused, and upon inquiry it appeared that the negro woman had taken up a pot of ashes that evening and emptied them into a barrel which sat against the fence, and by this piece of carelessness had well nigh caused a fire which must have destroyed all the buildings on the premises, at least, had it got a little more headway.

This should be a warning to all householders not to suffer ashes to be deposited in any wooden vessels. Fires frequently originate in this way.

Correspondence of the Citizen.

CAMP WALKER, NEAR MANASSAS JUNCTION, VA., July 5, 1861.

DEAR CITIZEN:—As but few communications from the 18th Regiment have appeared in your columns, I will venture a brief letter, hoping that you and the friends of our company may be somewhat gratified with a report of our general welfare.

To-day is the 5th of July, and we scarcely realize that the time-honored Fourth has come and gone so quietly by. This anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the American States—this memorable epoch in the history of republican liberty, with its usual attendants of public speaking and festivities of every character, to my great astonishment—was allowed to pass without one single demonstration of joy on our part.

We heard the booming of distant artillery at sunrise, as the Federals at Alexandria or Washington discharged twenty-two second guns in honor (we suppose) of that number of States which are now left to constitute their unholy league. This firing was kept up, at longer intervals, during the whole morning, but we gave them no response. This indifference to the importance of the occasion, I guess, was not generally the case throughout the Southern States; for in divorcing ourselves from the alliance with the degenerate North, it surely cannot be that the "Old Dominion," the Carolinas, and their descendants of the South and West, have yielded or forfeited all their inheritance in the honorable heritage of the past deeds of distinction which blazon our history, when it is eminently proven that the valor of their arms and virtue of their statesmen were chiefly instrumental in winning those laurels. It occurs to me that it is peculiarly within the province of the South to respect and celebrate the Fourth of July; for, by her late rupture from the old United States Government, she demonstrates the fact that she fully sanctions the principles of freedom and self-government promulgated in that instrument which has given distinction to the day (however heartily she may repudiate the disgusting dogma of the universal social and political equality of men, which the Abolitionists claim to have derived from the same source); and the contest in which we are now engaged is but a re-enactment of that condition of things which preceded and gave birth to that declaration. It certainly becomes us, then, the endorser, the avowed defender—engaged as we are in the stern, and, perhaps, yet to be bloody maintenance of the truth and integrity of the policy and principles which it inducts—to celebrate the anniversary of that occasion.

Our Regiment, attached to the Third Brigade (composed of the 17th Mississippi and the 5th South Carolina Regiment, and, also, the Washington Artillery, under the command of Brigadier General D. R. Jones), is still encamped just where we first pitched tents in Virginia. A considerable amount of sickness has been produced in camp by the change in climate, weather and water, but no one has yet died. The measles have for some time been prevailing pretty extensively. When we first arrived our location was more unfavorable than any we had previously occupied; for although the country presented the appearance of having been thickly inhabited and highly cultivated, there seemed to have taken place a universal stampede among the "F. F. V.s," etc., and Prince William county, the probable arena upon which were to be enacted those scenes of war which we were taught by the threatening appearance of things to anticipate, left deserted to bear its own bloody fate alone. There were, accordingly, but few visitors (and among them no face of a beautiful woman, which with us has become *rara in terra*) or marketmen to be seen. The place of affairs, however, has materially brightened, of late, in the latter respect since the large number of troops which we found concentrated immediately around Manassas has decreased considerably by the advance of our columns towards the position of our enemy, and the provision market from the country is now not quite so completely overrun with hungry purchasers.

Let me here volunteer the sentiment, friend Citizen, that it would be a most elegant improvement for the ladies of our country, who can make it convenient, to comply with our Southern volunteers by occasionally, at least, visiting our encampments. It is surely no boasting for me to say that we are not a crowd of "roughs"—that in our private ranks are to be found full hosts of the most elegant, refined and accomplished young gentlemen, who have been raised in the midst of elevated social positions and enjoyments, and who, without arrogating too much for themselves, feel that while they are willingly and enthusiastically making this temporary sacrifice, there is, perhaps, due from those fair ones, who can supply it without inconvenience, some palliation of the lonesome and barbarous deprivations of camp-life. Let them remember that under all circumstances, we unanimously subscribe to the assertion that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

You will have seen from the authentic reports, that a more active regime has at last been adopted by both sides in this contest, and we are now somewhat relieved from that wearisome policy of delay which, up to this time, has been pursued. The engagement of eighteen thousand Confederates, under Gen. Johnston, with twenty thousand of the enemy just beyond Winchester, where our brave men repulsed them three times and finally drove them back into Martinsburg, and the advance of Gen. Bonham from Fairfax Court House to within sight of the Federal lines, have earnestly opened up this glorious struggle; and the eye is flashing and the heart of the regiment is swelling with a fiery eagerness to be in the midst of those scenes where bombs are bursting, arms clashing and brave men dying in this sacred cause of ours. We don't wish to boast as we "put on the armor," but let him come who doubts the success of the South, look into the faces of these Southern soldiers, read in their lineaments the high resolve of victory or death, and then banish every fear of defeat.

Gen. Beauregard this morning passed us

on his way towards Fairfax. He is silently miring in the midst of those scenes, and, like the old Napoleon, giving vigor, life and confidence with a quiet, but effective hand. We all feel an enthusiastic confidence in our leader. We see him occasionally. His person is very striking; I judge him to be 5 feet 8 inches high, neatly built, very muscular, a weather-beaten appearance of face, firmly muscled, eyes rather prominent, large Georgia nose, and with all a splendid expression of countenance, which is enforced and brightened by the polite, but piercing steadiness of his gleaming eyes; his hair is black, and he wears a heavy French dark brown moustache.

Our Regimental Chaplain, Mr. Caskey, is here. We like him.

Writing facilities are poor, and this may not reach you until too late to be of interest; if so, drop it into 'pi.' We are momentarily expecting to move.

Respectfully, your friend,

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Correspondence of the Citizen.

CAMP WALKER, MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 14, 1861.

MR. J. F. BOWWORTH:

Dear Sir:—We have just returned from a pretty severe drill. Our Colonel, thinking we were having too easy a time of it, put us through the battalion movements in double-quick time; and the boys, feeling somewhat fatigued, are taking advantage of the few leisure moments in lying around in their respective tents, discussing double-quick time; and I believe it is their unanimous opinion, there is no merit in it, this hot weather.

Our General Jones, I think, is tightening the reins somewhat upon us, and keeps us pretty busy. The following programme will give you some idea of the duty we perform: the reveille is beaten at half-past four; battalion drill at six; company drill at ten; squad drill at two p. m.; battalion drill at four; dress parade at six; tattoo at half-past eight; lights out at eight fifty. From this you can infer they keep us a-going.

Since the reception of "Ole Dab's" message, all seem to think we are to have hard fighting, and plenty of it, at that. His creed is, "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." Let them come on. We are willing to meet them. All are determined to die, rather than they shall march into the interior of Virginia.

Our officers keep us in perfect ignorance of all army movements. We do not know what to-morrow may bring forth, though all begin to think we will not advance from this point.

One thing is evident: Gen. Beauregard has become very active of late, and has been moving around more than usual for the last few days. There is something in the wind. All have the utmost confidence in him, and believe he has information of every movement of the enemy.

It is believed that the Federal forces will advance this week from all points, and they will cross the Potomac at Washington with a large force; and that, as the time of enlistment of a large number of their forces will expire within three weeks, they will wish to strike a blow before that time.

It is thought Gen. Beauregard will fall back upon Manassas Junction with his entire force; and as that point is considered the most important one in the State of Virginia, there make a desperate stand; and the great battle will be fought there. This, though, is all conjecture. It is utterly impossible for us to ascertain the number of troops in advance of us.

Capt. Hamer went out with his company a few days since, upon a reconnoitering expedition, and on his return, reported a great many Southern troops in advance of us, but could not learn the number.

Gen. Beauregard and staff went up, a few days since, to Fairfax, and since his return vigilance has been renewed.

The health of the "Confederates" is now very good. A good many have been down with the measles, but now convalescent. The sick of the regiment have been removed to Culpepper. They are well taken care of there. The ladies at that place are very kind and attentive to the sick—furnish them with the proper food for a sick man—and do every thing to make them comfortable. Too much praise cannot be awarded the patriotic ladies of Culpepper. Their kind attentions have saved the life of many a sick soldier, and may God bless them.

Lieut. Luckett was taken very ill about two weeks since, and was moved to Culpepper, but, a few days ago, rejoined us, I am happy to say, looking well. He says the citizens were very kind to him, and untiring in their attentions to the sick.

We have been living rather rough since we arrived here; but within the last few days poultry, eggs and butter begin to make their appearance in camp, and, I think, will add much to the health of the soldiers. Common bacon, flour, coffee and sandy sugar were becoming somewhat unpalatable, and it is quite a change to pick the wing of a duck or chicken.

One of our mess came up to-day with some ducks, chickens and eggs—the first we have had since we left Corinth—and I think the quacking of those ducks were the sweetest notes I ever heard. One of our mess was so elated, he plucked a feather from the wing of a chicken, and is wearing it in his hat.

This reminds me of a circumstance that occurred in camp not long since. Our company (the officers') were not furnished with rations, and have to purchase their provisions, and Lieut. H— is Commissary of the officers' mess, and concluded he would send for our friend U—, who was going to Richmond, for some provisions. Consequently made out, as he said, a bill for provisions. At every meal, they would discuss their fare, and Lieut. H— would exclaim, "Just hold on until our provisions arrive from Richmond!"

Well, the long-looked-for "provisions" came at last, and a large barrel was rolled out of a wagon, and taken to the tent and

opened. All the mess, standing around, smacking their mouths, anticipating fine beef tongue, canvas ham, and fine butter for supper. But lo! and behold! A demijohn of whiskey was taken from the barrel, surrounded by slavings. Lieut. H— threw up his hands, exclaiming, "Great heavens! Is this all the provisions we have received?"

You can imagine the explosion that followed this remark. The boys say, if whiskey is placed in the category of provisions, they would like it to be furnished them. Our friend U—, says he is entirely out of "provisions," and would like for his friends in Canton to send him a "few."

Yours, OLD MUSKET.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Be it remembered, that a special meeting of the Board of Police of Madison county was begun and held at the Courthouse of said county, on the third Monday and 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, pursuant to notice according to law.

Present—Members—J. R. Powell, George J. Hulme, W. L. Brooks, George Ward, Clerk, A. R. Haddock, Sheriff.

Wm. C. Love and C. C. Cooper, members elect from the 1st and 5th Police Districts, appeared, were duly qualified according to law, and took their seats.

John C. Cameron, a defaulting Juror, summoned to assess the damages, if any, to I. R. Bass, by running a public road through a portion of his lands, appeared, made an excuse and was discharged.

Ordered, that G. O. Johnson, Hugh Lewis and J. W. Griffin, defaulting Jurors, summoned to assess the damages, if any, to be sustained by J. R. Bass, by construction of a public road from Madison Station to the mouth of the lane at J. D. Murrell's across said Bass' land, and are hereby fined the sum of twenty dollars for said default unless they appear at the next regular meeting of this Board and make satisfactory excuse for the same.

Ordered, that the Sheriff of Madison county be and is hereby required to summon a Jury of good and lawful men of his county to assess the damages, if any, to be sustained by Isaac R. Bass, by the laying out of a public road across his land from Madison Station to the mouth of the lane at J. D. Murrell's, and that said Jury report to the next regular meeting of this Board.

Ordered, that C. U. Cooper be appointed a Commissioner to contract and superintend the erection of a bridge across Kentucky creek, on the Camden and Thomastown road, and that the contractor be required to give bond, with good and sufficient security to keep said bridge in good order for five years from its reception by him.

Ordered, that the following accounts against the county be allowed and paid out of any moneys in the County Treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz:

To Fitchett & Kenoyer, for making coffin and burying Henry Barr, a pauper, \$13 00
To C. C. Feltz for making coffin for a soldier killed on the railroad, 8 00
To David H. Gilmer for repairing bridge, &c. 5 00
To John T. Cameron, &c., for holding inquest on Henry Barr, deceased, 25 00
To Mrs. Mathilda Smith for board, &c., of C. C. Nelson, a pauper, for four months, ending 1st May, 1861, 32 00
To A. L. Couch & Co., for articles furnished Mrs. E. Patrick, a pauper, 25 63
To L. Julianne, books for assessor, for 1861, 44 00
To Mrs. E. M. Moore, for board, &c., of Ella Sneed, a pauper, for four months, ending 1st May, 1861, 32 00

Ordered, that a committee of three from each Police District be appointed to canvass said Districts and collect all the surplus guns that can be obtained in said Districts, and deliver the same to the Sheriff of this county, and the following persons were appointed, viz:

District No. 1—Richard Winter, William Edwards and J. M. Richards.
District No. 2—James H. Rhodes, J. K. Kearney and H. G. Hackman.
District No. 3—H. J. McKie, J. W. Griffin, R. E. Andrews and J. A. Forrest.
District No. 4—John T. Cratin, F. M. Baldwin and G. Falcher.
District No. 5—J. J. Covington, J. P. George and Robert Licks.

Ordered, that the following named persons be appointed as Commissioners to assess the value of all the guns that may be obtained in pursuance of the foregoing order, viz:

R. E. Leonard, John Kyle, A. H. Dinkins and John T. Cameron.

Ordered, that the fine of five dollars, assessed against John W. Adams as a defaulting Road Overseer, at a former meeting of this Board, be and the same is hereby remitted; and that the Clerk of this Board issue a warrant to said Adams on the County Treasury for said sum.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this Board be and is hereby required to find the sum of five dollars for neglect of duty at the last meeting of this Board. The report of A. M. Gurley, late Ranger of Madison county, from December 3, 1860, to April 15, 1860, showing a balance due the county of \$15 70, was received, and, being examined, was approved and ordered to be filed.

Whereas, at a former meeting of this Board, an appropriation of \$500 was made to each company from this county entering the Confederate service, to be paid when said company may be ordered to march; and

Whereas, T. M. Griffin, Captain of the "Madison Guards," received said sum on behalf of said company; and said company not having as yet been mustered into the Confederate service; therefore

Resolved, That said Captain—now Lieut. Col. Griffin—be and is hereby instructed to pay into the County Treasury of this county said sum of five hundred dollars; and that the Clerk of this Board furnish said Griffin with a copy of this resolution.

Ordered, that J. R. Davis and J. L. Meek be released from further liability for keeping up the bridge on Oak's creek below the Mississippi Central road, on their paying to the County Treasury the sum of \$50 and releasing their claim to all the timbers, &c., belonging to the bridge last built at that point; and that William C. Love be appointed a Commissioner to contract for and superintend the erection of another bridge over said creek, at the point aforesaid; and re-

quire of the contractor bond with good and sufficient security for keeping up said bridge for five years from the time of its reception. Ordered, that W. L. Brooks be allowed the sum of \$12 10 for three days' services and mileage as a member of the Board, to be paid out of any moneys in the County Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, that the Board adjourn until the meeting in course.

J. R. POWELL, President.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Jefferson City, July 13.—The Missourians are gathering around Booneville in numbers. The invaders have been under arms since Wednesday, expecting an attack. The same condition of things exist at Lexington. Reinforcements, especially artillery, are greatly needed.

Washington, July 13. In the Senate, a bill providing for additional pay and master's force bill, have both passed.

In the House, the civil appropriations and payment of soldiers' claims bills passed. The scarcity of money is the reason for discharging the clerks.

The Patent Office reserve of eighty thousand dollars has dwindled to three thousand. St. Louis, July 13. Montgomery's bandits are devastating the Western border of Missouri.

Portland, Me., July 13. The Mary Goodell, which had arrived here, reports being boarded by the privateer Jeff Davis, which had captured several vessels within a week.

Washington, July 13. Taliaferro, a son-in-law of Senator Mason, has been arrested here as a spy.

Baltimore, July 13. Four more men have been arrested as implicated in the St. Nicholas affair.

St. Louis, July 13. There is great excitement here in consequence of the suppression of the State Journal, but there has been no disturbance yet.

Washington, July 13. The two ladies who inveigled the Connecticut Captain, Goodwin, to his capture, have been arrested, and are held prisoners, as a guarantee of Goodwin's return.

Clarke, a member of the House from Missouri, has been expelled for having served under the Missouri State law as a soldier.

Boston, July 13. A French war steamer, the *Albatross*, has arrived at Halifax, and is awaiting the arrival of six others, when the French fleet will sail South.

Boston, July 13. The United States sloop-of-war Vincennes is looking for the privateer Jeff Davis.

Richmond, July 13. Passengers by no road bring anything of interest to-day. The last Newbern Progress reports that Federal war vessels were recently exchanged with a Federal war steamer and the Fort at Cape Hatteras. The fort received no injury, but the steamer drew off, it is thought, in a disabled condition.

Louisville, July 13. Dispatches from St. Louis and Chicago are unfavorable to the patriots at Vernon; but Quincy, in the neighborhood of the battle field, from whence the only reliable intelligence has been obtained, is silent.

Cincinnati, July 13. A dispatch to the Gazette from Roaring Run, previous to the battle, states that the Federals were 10,000 strong, and Pagan's command numbered only 2000 men.

Louisville, July 13. The fight at Rich Mountain, the occurrence of which has been previously reported, comes to us to-day in a totally different tone.

The latest dispatch regarding the affair states that the Southerners were eight hundred strong, and had two cannon. Their loss is put down at 75 killed, and about as many wounded. The loss to the Federals amounted to 11 killed and 35 wounded.

The above is approved by Gen. McClellan, but his own dispatch to Washington reports that he did not get, and the enterprise resulted in the dislodgment of eight hundred men by five invading regiments.

Washington, July 13. Gen. Scott has been in consultation with an Alabama nigger, who says that there are five regiments and eight hundred pieces in and around Fairfax Court House.

Among other information the "contraband" told Scott that everything indicates that the Southerners were about to retreat.

Washington, July 13. The bogus Virginia Senators were sworn in.

The House resolution to adjourn on Friday passed.

Senate resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to employ the necessary means to protect commerce from privateers, passed. A resolution for the formation of a convention to adjust present difficulties was tabled.

The army appropriation bill has passed the Senate.

Forney was elected Secretary of the Senate.

St. Louis, July 15. Latest advices from South-western Missouri, place 12,000 Federals at Springfield.

Missouri papers dated the 13th, three days before the onset of war, place the battle of Springfield as follows: State forces, three columns, 10,000 each; that under Jackson is advancing towards Jefferson City. Those under Hains and Parsons and under Price and McCulloch have driven the concentrated Federal forces into a neck of land between Warsaw and Osceola.

Captain Burbage had killed 30 and captured 150 Federals in Cedar county. The Neosho prisoners, after subscribing to some kind of an oath, had been released.

Memphis, July 15. News reached Little Rock yesterday, by way of Pocahontas, Ark., that Gen. Ben. McCulloch, with 12,000 men, attacked 14,000 Federals at Springfield, Mo., killing nine hundred. The Federals surrendered unconditionally. Two hundred Southerners killed.

Cincinnati, July 15. Several boats with first and second bogus Kentucky regiment landed a mile below Guyandott. One company of Virginia horse was there, but left when the invaders landed. Col. de la Harpe arrested twenty citizens, and killed one.

Louisville, July 15. Collector Cotton places his agents at Russellville, on the railroad to-morrow.

New York, July 15. It is reported the privateer Sumter brought six prizes into a Cuban port. The authorities will hold the prize, pending advices from Spain. The Sumter was ordered to sea.

Beverly. The Confederates are concentrating at Laurel Hill, whence it is reported they will again retreat without a battle.

The Fight at Rich Mountain.

Richmond, July 13. The reports brought here by passengers in relation to the fight at Rich Mountain, are confused, unreliable and every way unsatisfactory.

One of the passengers who occupies a high official position, states that only three companies of Confederates, under Lieut. Col. Pegram, were engaged with the Federals, and that the Southern loss in killed ranged from thirty to forty. Col. Pegram was seriously wounded and taken prisoner. About three hundred Federals are reported killed.

Many of the Confederates, whom it was supposed had been killed or taken prisoner, have since reached the Confederate camp uninjured.

However intense the interest of the public for reliable news regarding this battle, it is impossible yet to obtain it.

Thirteen prisoners, and two spies were brought here to-day from Yorktown.

Richmond, July 16. Intelligent passengers by this evening's train, state that the following companies of Cal. Pegram's command were engaged in the battle of Rich Mountain.

The Upshur Guards, Capt. Biggsbooth. All commissioned officers except the captain were killed.

The Lee Guards, Capt. Irwin—six or eight killed.

The Rockbridge Rifles, Capt. Curry—five or six killed.

A small portion of Capt. Delaney's Petersburg artillery was engaged. All were killed or wounded. Capt. Delaney was captured at his cannon, and two of the Upshur Guards shot his slayers dead instantly.

Another company, perhaps from Hardy or some other eastern county, was also engaged. It is impossible to obtain details to satisfy the anxious and painful hearts of thousands of relatives and friends.

All the companies engaged were from Virginia.

Beverly was taken possession of by the Federals on Friday at noon.

The Confederate stores were nearly all saved from the Vandals.

Gen. Garretts' death is confirmed, but little otherwise is known of his command or the battle.

The reporter has labored diligently to obtain particulars, but as yet has been unsuccessful in his efforts.

Washington, July 13. In the House to-day, a bill passed, calling out the militia to suppress the rebellion—the militia to be discharged sixty days after the assembling of the next Congress, unless Congress otherwise directs.

The five hundred thousand military bill, with the Senate amendments, and additional amendments that the President select Brigadier and Major Generals from the regulars to command the volunteers who were sent to their present rank at the close of the war—passed.

In the Senate, Mr. Breckinridge is speaking in justification of the bill.

Louisville, July 13. Two of Gen. Rose's captains had an encounter to-day, in which one was killed and the other wounded. The other was sent to the Indiana penitentiary.

The cause of the difficulty was the stealing of each other's recruits.

Gen. Levent is dead.

A trunk containing books and buttons was seized at the railway depot to-day. Pistols were drawn but not used, the owner of the trunk being advised that a masked battery of four miles was heading on him.

Jefferson City, July 16. Four thousand Missourians are gathered at Georgetown with three pieces of artillery. The people are flocking to the State standard.

Direct Tax.

Lincoln, in his late message, called upon Congress for four hundred thousand soldiers and four hundred millions of money.

He wanted, he said, the war to be short and decisive. Congress has voted all the supplies he called for, and no doubt, would have voted twice as much had he called for it. Whether he can raise the money or men, are questions we will not now discuss; but he will make an earnest effort to raise both can not be doubted, and that he may raise both is at least within the bounds of possibility.

What we have now to say is, that we have relied too long on the weakness of our enemy, and much too long on aid of some sort from abroad. Such reliance weakens and may be disastrous to us. Our strength is in self-reliance, and in an earnest and vigorous use of our vast means for defense and for an attack. We have means enough if we will only put them in the hands of those who command our armies and shape our public policy.

The time for idle threats and for bravado is past. We are in the midst of a great contest, from which we can not back out if we would. We must conquer or perish. There is no alternative. For who thinks of submitting to the domination of a despotic, unscrupulous, and unprincipled enemy? The yoke which Northern despotism would